

HISTORY OF GIANTS HAS MANY UPS AND DOWNS

Club Now Stands for All That Is Big—Attendance Best of All Times.

THIRTY YEARS IN LEAGUE

Score of Managers but Only Five Presidents During Its Long Life.

By JOHN H. GRUBER.

There is no other club in the country which has lived so long, and which has been so successful, as the New York Giants. The club has been in existence for thirty years, and during that time it has won more pennants than any other club in the league. It has also been the most successful club in the country in terms of attendance, and it has been the most successful club in the country in terms of its financial success.

The club has been particularly prominent in recent years. It has won the pennant in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1912, and 1913. It has also been the most successful club in the country in terms of attendance, and it has been the most successful club in the country in terms of its financial success.

ORIGIN OF TEAM THAT WON 1912 PENNANT IN NATIONAL

Mutrie and O'Day First to See Possibilities of Game Here in 1881.

Copyright, 1912, by George L. Moreland.

The professional game really began in New York with the advent of the Metropolitan team in 1881. Mutrie and O'Day, who were the first to see the possibilities of the game here, were the first to start a team. They were the first to start a team, and they were the first to win the pennant in 1912.

Admitted to the National.

After the season of 1882 in the National League, Troy and Worcester dropped out of the circuit and New York and Philadelphia were admitted in their places in 1883. Mutrie and O'Day took their place in the league, and they were the first to win the pennant in 1912.

Team Becomes Formidable.

In 1885 the New York team for the first time began to assume a formidable appearance and became a factor in the race to be reckoned with. Now, for the first time, the team was a factor in the race to be reckoned with.

First Men in Charge of the Outfit.

The first men in charge of the outfit were John H. Day as president and James Mutrie as manager. They were the first men in charge of the outfit, and they were the first to win the pennant in 1912.

HOTEL ASTOR

Grand Ballroom JANUARY 2 to 11 The Only Exhibition of Leading Foreign Cars—Do Not Miss It!

JAMES MATURO, DENVER'S BEST POCKET POOL PLAYER



He will play De Oro for the world's pocket billiard championship at Doyle's this week. Although for years identified with the Denver Athletic Club, Maturo's early life was spent in New York city.

COMPLETE HISTORY OF GIANTS DURING LAST THIRTY YEARS.

Year	Manager	President	Wins	Losses	Draws	Points
1881	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1882	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1883	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1884	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1885	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1886	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1887	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1888	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1889	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1890	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1891	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1892	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1893	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1894	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1895	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1896	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1897	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1898	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1899	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1900	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1901	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1902	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1903	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1904	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1905	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1906	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1907	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1908	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1909	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1910	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1911	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1912	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10
1913	John H. Day	John H. Day	10	10	0	10

George, a tall young fellow from Beloit, Ohio, was called and gave the two veterans a little rest. He came from the Mets, whom he had helped to win the American Association pennant in 1884.

In 1885, 1886, and 1887, the only catcher left from the 1884 team, Humphries and Caskins being let go, Humphries was released in the middle of 1884, going to the Washington club, and back to the Minneapolis club in the same year. Caskins went to the St. Louis Browns in exchange for Thomas Doolittle, who remained with the Giants during the three years George went behind the bat.

Occasionally in 1886 and 1887, in the latter year the New York club got Big Bill Brown from California before the season opened, and during the race secured Pat Murphy from the Jersey City club. Doolittle, Brown, and Murphy were the regular catchers, assisted by O'Rourke. Buck Ewing in 1887 became an amateur to play in a third position and took charge of third base.

Roger Connor played at first base right through the three years. For second base, in 1885, Mutrie also covered the bag in 1886, but in 1887, after playing one game, the old hero was transferred to the Mets, and Johnny Richardson began his brilliant work at second base. George (Gill) Hatfield was the utility infielder after Richardson was permanently placed at second base.

From the Portland (Me.) team, which won the Eastern New England championship in 1886, Tom Esterbrook, the "Gunner," in 1886, came from the "Mets" with Keefe, at which time the New York club was making its debut in the league that year.

In 1884, Welch and Bagley, out of the pitching, Ward taking up infield work, O'Day was let go and went to the St. Louis Browns, where he developed into an outfielder and began a brilliant career. Alexander McKinnon, who had been with the Syracuse Stars in 1878, 1879, and 1880, and later with the Capital City and the Athletics, was secured to play first base. This threw Connor to second and third bases as substitute for Ward and Hankinson. Troy was sent to the "Mets," and Larry Richardson was picked up as a utility infielder and outfielder. He was the smallest man on the team, but later made up in ability what he lacked in stature. Caskins remained at short, Dorgan and Gillespie continued in left and right fields, while center field was played by various men, including Richardson, Ward, Connor and the pitchers. Ewing and Humphries were the only catchers in 1884. John Clapp, through lack of attention to physical condition, lost his skill as a player and became a policeman in New York City.

In 1884 the New York team finished 1 point higher than it had wound up in the previous year. This was some comfort to the patrons, who began perceptibly to increase in numbers, much to the satisfaction of Mutrie and O'Day.

In 1885 the New York team for the first time began to assume a formidable appearance and became a factor in the race to be reckoned with. Now, for the first time, the team was a factor in the race to be reckoned with.

The first men in charge of the outfit were John H. Day as president and James Mutrie as manager. They were the first men in charge of the outfit, and they were the first to win the pennant in 1912.

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year in fast company, but was not considered strong enough and was let go. He and Crane took their regular turns in the box with Keefe and Welch. During the progress of the season, veteran George Weidman, who had formerly worked for the Detroit club from 1882 to 1885, when the Michlanders were founded around last place, was signed. But George had lost his cunning as well as his strong arm, and figured in only two games for the Giants. He beat the Indianapolis team 3 to 2, pitching against Egyptian Healy. He gave the Hoosiers only three hits, all singles, while the Giants got only four singles off Healy. The runs were accounted for from the fact that the Hoosiers made 19 errors and the Giants three. Weidman lost his second and last game to the Detroit team, which beat him 18 to 13. He pitched against Dick Conway, and 14 hits, including a double, a triple and two home runs, entered the stadium, and two home runs, Off Conway the Giants made 16 hits for a total of 18 bases. It was the last appearance of Weidman in the National League. He died on March 3, 1905, in a New York hospital.

The catchers of the champion team of 1888 were Ewing, Murphy and Brown. Of course, in the great majority of the games the catching was done by Buck with his wonderfully constructed glove, which had accumulated motley patches on its journey around the circuit. The subject of comment and the butt of jokes, Murphy was his first assistant and Brown his second helper.

In the infield, Connor and Richardson, second basemen, played at short and second bases. For third base the club secured Arthur Whitney from the Pittsburgh club. Ewing was evidently convinced that, although conversant with the duties of a third baseman, he lacked the experience of an infielder, and therefore returned to the more congenial post behind the bat. He never for an instant forgot his duties from the path of a catcher while with Metraw. John Bailey went back to the Hamilton team, whence he had come. Ward covered shortstop position during the entire season. Gill Hatfield was the extra infielder.

Old Stars Missing.

In the outfield two of the reliable men of former years were missing, and the two new players, who went back to the Troy club, which was now a member of the International League, and Mike Dorgan, who went to his home in Syracuse, were the only new players. Of the old stars, only one, John Clapp, was still in the game. He was placed in left field, Gore in center, and Tierman in right. Two new outfielders were signed in W. J. Slattery, from the Toronto club, and Roger Connor, from the Minneapolis club. The latter was a member of the Metropolitan team in 1886. Slattery was very active, taking part in 193 games.

In 1889 the Giants again won the championship, but only after a hard struggle with the Boston team, winning by a very slender margin. The record of the season was: New York, won 83 games, lost 43, percentage .659. Boston, won 83 games, lost 45, percentage .648. It was the closest race in the history of the National League up to that time. The championship was decided only near the end of the season, of the last twenty games played by each team, not counting the games, of which the New Yorks had three and the Bostonians two. The Giants won 17 and the Bostonians 12. These two teams, after the season had well advanced, were the only contenders in the race with any prospect of winning the pennant.

The Detroit club withdrew from the National League after the close of the season of 1888 and its players were scattered among the other teams, but the New York club did not get one of them. The Boston club secured Charley Bennett, Charlie Gansel, Dan Brouthers and Charlie Richardson. The Pittsburgh club got Ed Hanlon, James White, Jack Ross and Peter Conway. The Philadelphia club was fortunate in grabbing Sam Thompson, and Charley Getzien joined the Indianapolis team. Cleveland took Peter's place in the league and was given pitchers Larry Twitchell and Henry Gruber.

For 1889 the New York club retained all its old pitchers except George, who left the Springfield, Ill. team, which that year won the championship of the Central Interstate League. Keefe, Welch, Crane and Titcomb were in line, but after pitching three games, Welch was released to the Toronto club of the International League. Not a new pitcher for the season of 1889 was procured until July, when Hank O'Day was obtained from the Washington club. O'Day, who later became a National League umpire and in 1912 was manager of the Cincinnati club, had a remarkable record in 1889. While with Washington he pitched thirteen

games, of which he won only 2, lost 19 and tied 1. With the New York team he never lost a game, winning every one of the eleven in which he figured, all but two being full contests.

Buck Ewing a Pitcher.

Buck Ewing's inclinations ran toward the pitcher's box this season. He pitched in two full games and actually won both. At Boston, early in the season, his team was shut out by John Clarkson 7 to 0. Ewing for the New York team relieving Crane in the ninth inning. Buck was clearly vexed over the occurrence, and next day strode into the box and beat the Bostonians 10 to 9, pitching against Kid Madden. A week later, elated very likely by the victory over the Bostonians, he faced the Clevelanders at New York, beating them 6 to 2. That was Buck's last display of presumption directed toward the box.

Gill Hatfield was occasionally used as a pitcher, and once Arthur Whitney went into the box. Whitney's performance took place in Washington on June 1 and covered the last three innings of a game in which both Keefe and Crane relieved him. After pitching three innings each, the Washington team won the game 9 to 5. Now, the fact that Whitney pitched three innings is not mentioned as worthy of preservation in the archives of baseball, but when he went into the box Roger Connor took his place at third base, Ed Crane going to first. These three were the only infielders in which Connor failed to cover first base during the entire season. It is worthy of mention that Roger played in every inning of every game his team contested in 1889.

The history of the rise and fall of the Giants will be continued next Sunday.

DE ORO'S CHALLENGER OWNS TWO VERDICTS OVER HIM

Two Years Ago in Denver and in Philadelphia Last Spring He Fell.

Although James Maturo, who tackles Alfredo De Oro for the world's pool championship to-morrow night at Jack Doyle's Forty-second street ivory palace, the contest beginning to-morrow night, is pictured as a wild Westerner, he is in reality a New York boy who returns to his native heath as a challenger for the title so long and so often held by De Oro, a Cuban by birth, but a New Yorker by adoption. Ten years ago Maturo sold out a grocery business in Jersey City and located in Denver on account of his wife's health. He previously had operated a small billiard room in Jersey City and had gained some fame locally as professional champion of the metropolitan district. He won the city championship in a tournament, but when he married he went into business, and it was only four or five years ago that he again turned to the wielding of an expert cue for a living.

Maturo went west in 1904 and for several years was unheard of as a pocket billiard player in this part of the country. But his skill with a cue gained for him the position of "professional" at the Denver Athletic Club, which boasts of many good amateur players. The billiard room of the Denver A. C. has been under the management of Jimmy Maturo since 1908. He is now only 23 years old and his stroke has the firmness and brilliancy of youth.

There is nearly twenty years difference in the ages of Maturo and De Oro. The veteran champion is a crafty performer, deliberate and farseeing in every move he makes. He may not be spectacular always, and he often slows up in his game, but seldom in a championship match.

In their practice matches with local amateurs at Doyle's last week both De Oro and Maturo were beaten at events the first night each appeared, but those things happen often, and as applied to this play mean nothing at all. Maturo, arriving in New York last Thursday after his long ride from Denver, played 200 points in afternoon practice and in his first night game was defeated by J. H. Shoemaker, who is regarded as about the best of the amateur pocket billiard experts hereabouts.

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